

We learn from the Raleigh *Sentinel* that Judge Redman gave no opinion in the recent decision affirming the validity of the lease of the North Carolina Road, and the right of the lessor to change the gauge, for the reason that he was a stockholder in the company. It is also asserted, says the *Sentinel*, that Chief Justice Pearson and Judge Byrum were opposed to the change. Indeed, we learn that Judge Byrum was not in Gaithersburg at the time the opinion was rendered. In these things, as the Court consists of five members, its decision was made up by only two Judges; Redman, Pearson, and Byrum, opposed, and Judge and Settle favoring the decision. If Judge Byrum was present, and Judge Redman refused to take any part, we do not see how any decision could have been rendered, for the Court would then have had two and two. If Judge Byrum was absent, and Judge Redman silent, it was not a little indecisive for Judges Read and Settle to take upon themselves to decide so important a question? If the Constitution of North Carolina had thought it advisable for two Judges of the Supreme Court to declare the law, why was not the number of its members increased from four to five? Two is not a majority of five.

If the statement concerning the manner in which this decision was made be true, the sooner the Supreme Court of North Carolina can be reconstituted, the better it will be for us. And we say this regardless of any fact, except in the gauge question, solely because of the desire we have to see the Courts of our State not only abiding, but above the suspicion of impropriety.

THE SENATE'S APPROVAL AT-
TEMPT TO WHITEWASH GRANT.

The Radicals of the Senate, in their shameless efforts to whitewash Grant, have placed themselves, as the *Savannah News* well says, in a most ridiculous attitude before the country. What Grant demanded was that his act of usurpation in setting up the Kellogg government, in defiance of the will of the people of Louisiana, should be ratified and approved by Congress. To do this it was necessary to decide that Kellogg was the legal Governor of that State, and that the purpose of Senator Fessenden's resolution, to pass that resolution would be to falsify the truth, while it would be utterly inconsistent with the rejection of Pinckney. For, if Kellogg is the legal Governor of Louisiana, Rankin is a legal Senator. By rejecting Fessenden's claim to a seat upon the Kellogg credentials they had virtually declared that the legal Governor of the State. The dilemma of the Radicals was how to serve Grant and not stultify themselves. To frame a resolution that would accomplish this object occupied the caucus for several anxious days and nights, and, after all they made a terrible muddle of it. They refused to declare Kellogg the legal Governor of Louisiana, but passed a resolution "that the action of the President in protecting the government of Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is the Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in the State, be approved." In other words they endorsed Grant's action in setting up and protecting a State government which they had already virtually declared to be illegal. In thus endorsing and approving the President's illegal act, the Radical majority of the Senate did not leave Grant from the charge of usurpation, but have made themselves *pique-piqueants* in his violation of the Constitution.

THE NEW YORK PAPERS ON
ANDREW JOHNSON'S SPEECH.

The *Times* says Mr. Johnson's speech will hardly meet iniquitous censure. As an argument in the Louisiana case it compares unfavorably with others. Mr. Johnson's views on the third term and his resolutions on Grant and Sheridan will attract attention.

The *Times* says the speech is nominally on Grant's course regarding Louisiana, but is really on the course of achievements of Andrew Johnson—the same unending stream of disjointed boasting, with occasional shrewd blunt points against his enemies.

The *Advertiser* says the speech will make a profit and impress by reason of its earnestness and courage. Virtually the speech is an impeachment of General Grant.

The *World* says the speech will secure attention to the political situation.

DON PLATT AND THE JOHNSON
PARTY.

Andrew Johnson, says Dow, declined attending the Democratic convention of course. Andrew does not make one of that organization; he belongs to the Johnson party, and is an important factor. We remember that the Johnson party was larger now, and included, besides Andrew himself, Lew Campbell and Wallace Ward. The party got a good deal of constitutional law from a discussion, and swing round a circle, waved flags and things. It was the most comfortable compact little party ever organized, and we are glad to see it back again, although b-eft of Lew and Wallace. It is a solemn time when the Johnson party retires for consultation. The galleries sit it out and experience breathless awe. They say, "Suppose it should not be harmonious? What then?" Dreadful suggestion.

The New York *Graphic* says General Tracy, one of Beecher's lawyers, charged at the head of his column on many a bloody field, and after the battle has been seen sitting under a tree, combing the canon balls out of his hair.

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Wilmington Journal.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

NO. 14

SENATOR RANSOM'S SPEECH.

We have rarely heard a speech as much misundertood as that of General M. W. Ransom, recently delivered in the United States Senate during the debate upon the resolution proposing to admit the negro Pinckney as a member of that body from the State of Louisiana. General Ransom's speech consists of two parts, first an elaborate vindication of the Southern people from the many charges brought against them, and second, an argument against the rights of negroes to be admitted to the Union. After a careful perusal of it we are not surprised that the speech created a sensation and that northern radical Senators openly declare that "it must be right."

Let me inform the Senator that the proposition to bestow suffrage and citizenship upon the negroes millions of human beings, is not a new idea, or a new invention, and known to persons of the first qualification or requisites for the proper discharge of that highest power, did shock the moral sense and the patriotic emotion of the Southern people to their deepest core. But the negroes, too, are the proud sons of fathers and mothers who had cherished and preserved liberty and law and honor with a tenacity which few could surpass, for thousands of years could not snuff out all the heritages and the memories and the lessons of their own race, and look to the dark land of the sun for their rulers and exemplars. They saw Europe, the country of white civilization, the home of freedom and learning and beauty. They saw America, his home in the New World, bright with liberty, progress, and Christian glory; and they could see Africa in its dark and arid, night of degradation, sin and ignorance, and ignoramus, and all the ravages of civilization for five hundred years, battling around its coast and not able to penetrate its dense and deadly deserts a mile from the shore. Could we hesitate longer we have hesitated about our duty?

We resolved to be just, to be kind, to be humane to the black man, to respect his equal rights before the law, to give him every opportunity for improvement and advancement; but we resolved also to repel the bold and unprincipled inheritance of our race, the love of civil and religious liberty, the administration of justice, the lights of knowledge, the virtues of our fathers, and all the inestimable blessings of Christian civilization. Far from us the idea of attempting to avert the threatened calamity by force, and to sustain the principles of Constitutional freedom.

The Southern people were appalled at the danger which, like some mighty avalanche, was thus in a moment suspended over their rights, their social happiness, and their future welfare. They with all sincerity regarded the most pernicious experiment ever attempted at any time by a civilized people not entirely dissolved from all moral allegiance to the opinion of man. But, sir, they may propose that the intelligent, virtuous, and patriotic people of the North could instruct the negroes of the South in the art of self-government, and that the negroes, too, are the immediate descendants of the bold and wise men who helped to establish American Independence, and the principles of freedom and equality.

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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

The South.

The following exquisite little poem is from the pen of one to whose kindly sympathy, as to her genius, the people of the South are much indebted.

During the war, it may be permitted to us now to say that the weariness and suffering of more than one prisoner of war who wore the gray were relieved by the kindly correspondence and by more substantial aid from one unknown save as "Cousin Jessie." Never did opportunity to minister to the necessities of sick or wounded or captive Confederate soldier pass unheeded by Miss EMMERALDA BOYLE.

It has never been our good fortune to meet Miss Boyle but we know whereof we speak concerning her good deeds. Miss Boyle is a daughter of the late Commodore Boyle of the Federal Navy and cousin-german to the gallant Colonel McLEOD TURNER of the 7th Regiment of North Carolina Troops.

To THE SOUTH.

My free wild Love, I love thee!
Fair as the sun-god's shine!
Bright as the sky above thee,
O, free wild Love of mine!

Strong with the strength of valor—
Grace with a knightly grace,
Puritan in her soul—
First in the world's high place!

Oh, brave, bold Love! sweet thee—
Land of the mighty!—
Land of the soul-sorrow!—
Land of the chosen strife!

Honor of the ruling race!—
Home of the wise!—Lord—
Land of the silent souls!—
Land of the faithful sword!

Land of the "Conqueror's Banner!"—
Land of the Rose and Vine!—
Bright is the sky above thee—
Thou tree wild love of mine!

—EGERTON BOYLE.
March the 11th, 1875.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

TWO DIFFICULTIES IN SUMTER LAST MONDAY. —One man killed and another badly wounded—Results of an attempt at Social Equality.

In last Wednesday's issue of the Journal we stated that there were rumors here of a difficulty in progress at Sumter, on Monday night, between the whites and blacks at that place, but that inquiries as to the assurance that the trouble had been confined to two persons, one white and one colored, and that, although there was much excitement at the place at the time it had all been quieted down. Our information as to the extent of the trouble was not fully reliable, as we find the particulars of two serious difficulties at that place, on the night in question, in a special dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier. The particulars, as we find them in that paper, are as follows:

It seems that, on last Monday night, an unfortunate difficulty occurred in the town of Sumter, in which Butler Spears, colored, formerly a member of the Legislature, and now Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, was severely beaten by Joseph L. Skinner, white, a young lawyer, that place. Afterwards Spears attacked Skinner with an iron plough-bean pin, when Skinner fired upon Spears, wounding him badly twice in the thigh. The colored escaped, but was captured, and when Skinner, who was safely lodged in the town guardhouse, and afterwards placed in the county jail. On Tuesday morning Spears was improving, and expressed great sorrow for the difficulty, and, at his request, Skinner was released. The colored, however, was an attempt of Sheriff Tindall to introduce social equality at his house, between Spears and Skinner.

Growing out of the first affray there was another fight between Ned James, colored, and Mr. W. H. Hardee, white, a youth of sixteen, which resulted in the death of James by a stab with a pocket-knife in the hands of Hardee.

Great excitement prevailed among the negroes on Monday night, owing to the publication of the statement of Acting Intendant J. W. Bearden, that the negroes had been well received at the door of the plantation of Dr. Miller, Mr. W. E. Moore, Mr. G. Howard, all living near Florence, were likewise seven sufferers, an eye witness stating that fence rails, parts of houses and heavy branches of trees were carried several hundred feet into the air. The negroes of the place will also aggregate nearly \$10,000, to say nothing of the still further losses that will be entailed on them in the production of the year's crops in the loss of farm implements and stock, which they will find much difficult in replacing.

THE TORNADO'S TRACK. —The Recent Storm in South Carolina.—The Mark of the Destroyer.—Immense Destruction of Property and a Number of Lives Lost.

We have received some few particulars relative to the tornado in Lexington, Marion and Horry counties, in addition to those published yesterday, and on Wednesday. At Mr. William McKinney's mill near Florence, its effects were terrible, and hundreds of sturdy trees were torn up by the roots. At Mr. Gregg's plantation, property was not only destroyed but several lives were lost among the colored hands that work the plantation. Dr. Miller, Mr. W. E. Moore, Mr. G. Howard, all living near Florence, were likewise seven sufferers, an eye witness stating that fence rails, parts of houses and heavy branches of trees were carried several hundred feet into the air. The negroes of the place will also aggregate nearly \$10,000, to say nothing of the still further losses that will be entailed on them in the production of the year's crops in the loss of farm implements and stock, which they will find much difficult in replacing.

A correspondent at Marion states that the storm at that place was perfectly fearful. The track of the tornado was in some places nearly a mile wide, and two miles, and everything gave way to it. Many houses and fence posts were destroyed, but its path through the woods is marked by one broad track of desolation. Huge trees were either torn up by the roots or broken so completely that they could not stand upright. Both trees and fence posts express great regret at the unfortunate affair.

THE TORNADO'S TRACK. —The Recent Storm in South Carolina.—The Mark of the Destroyer.—Immense Destruction of Property and a Number of Lives Lost.

March 26th 1874.

—For the Journal.—
THE COUNTY SITE OF PENDER.

EDGAR JOURNAL.—Having been approached frequently by different citizens of the county of Pender, to Asst. Commissioner of Pender, and what would do for the county if it could be located to it there, &c., &c., I wish to say the following to the citizens of Pender:

—Aton is located on the Wilmington & Weldon railroad, 17 miles from the coast, and is a quiet place.

—The site of the new county will be on the land of Mr. E. F. Failes, a large quantity of bacon was consumed, some of the neighbors having put out their bacon to the smoke-house keeping. The fire broke out upstairs while the family sat at the dinner-table, and my friends sympathize with him.

—The Raleigh News says: "Saturday evening next a large number of converts from the Second Baptist Church will receive the ordinance of baptism at the First Church. Between seventy and eighty persons are to be baptized, and the interest of the meeting is to exceed that of the baptism of the first converts."

—The following gentlemen were unanimously elected delegates to the county Convention of Pender to be held on the 31st inst., at Long Creek, viz.: Daniel Shaw, Thomas Williams, J. J. James, Alternates, W. J. Player, J. W. Rose and G. T. Cowan.

—For the Journal.—
THE DELEGATES TO THE LONG CREEK CONVENTION.

—GENTLEMEN.—As a Democratic Conservative citizen of Pender county, I am not an office-seeker, preferring and insisting that the county offices should be filled by our most available and strongest men, provided they are friends to Pender. But I know some thing of the fiery furnace of politics, and that the trial of the rascals, that the trout had been confined to two persons, one white and one colored, and that, although there was much excitement at the place at the time it had all been quieted down. Our information as to the extent of the trouble was not fully reliable, as we find the particulars of two serious difficulties at that place, on the night in question, in a special dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier. The particulars, as we find them in that paper, are as follows:

It seems that, on last Monday night, an unfortunate difficulty occurred in the town of Sumter, in which Butler Spears, colored, formerly a member of the Legislature, and now Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, was severely beaten by Joseph L. Skinner, white, a young lawyer, that place. Afterwards Spears attacked Skinner with an iron plough-bean pin, when Skinner fired upon Spears, wounding him badly twice in the thigh. The colored escaped, but was captured, and when Skinner, who was safely lodged in the town guardhouse, and afterwards placed in the county jail. On Tuesday morning Spears was improving, and expressed great sorrow for the difficulty, and, at his request, Skinner was released. The colored, however, was an attempt of Sheriff Tindall to introduce social equality at his house, between Spears and Skinner.

Growing out of the first affray there was another fight between Ned James, colored, and Mr. W. H. Hardee, white, a youth of sixteen, which resulted in the death of James by a stab with a pocket-knife in the hands of Hardee.

Great excitement prevailed among the negroes on Monday night, owing to the publication of the statement of Acting Intendant J. W. Bearden, that the negroes had been well received at the door of the plantation of Dr. Miller, Mr. W. E. Moore, Mr. G. Howard, all living near Florence, were likewise seven sufferers, an eye witness stating that fence rails, parts of houses and heavy branches of trees were carried several hundred feet into the air. The negroes of the place will also aggregate nearly \$10,000, to say nothing of the still further losses that will be entailed on them in the production of the year's crops in the loss of farm implements and stock, which they will find much difficult in replacing.

A correspondent at Marion states that the storm at that place was perfectly fearful. The track of the tornado was in some places nearly a mile wide, and two miles, and everything gave way to it. Many houses and fence posts were destroyed, but its path through the woods is marked by one broad track of desolation. Huge trees were either torn up by the roots or broken so completely that they could not stand upright. Both trees and fence posts express great regret at the unfortunate affair.

—The Raleigh Sentinel says: A singular fatality attended the killing of Mr. Thorp in this county by the tornado Saturday evening. The night before, his mother-in-law, some miles off, Mrs. Jeffreys, had lost her house by fire, all the earing, furniture, and other household goods in money, and her head was without a cap. Mr. Thorp started soon Saturday morning with his wagon and team to move Mrs. Jeffreys to his own home, and he got back in. He had just landed her in his house and was about to go to the barn to put away the horses, when the storm arose and the barn was blown down, and he was killed.

—TOMAS A. MCLEODEN,
FRANK P. SOUTHER,
D. H. ARMSTRONG.
Ashton, Pender county, March 26.
Star please copy.

—The Wilson Plaindealer says: Fairland Township, in Pitt county, has a rare record in some respects. Since the war there has been no case of assault and battery, nor any case of larceny in which the value of the property was involved, not even in which a white man voted a Radical ticket, and not a case of bankruptcy in the township. So we are informed by persons who ought to know and who doubtless believe the facts to be as stated.

Lincoln Township.

Pursuant to notice the Democrats and Conservatives of Lincoln township met in Convention at Lillington on Wednesday last for the purpose of organizing for the campaign and to appoint delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Lillington on the 31st inst., when Mr. Jas. Garrison was requested to act as Chairman pro tempore.

On taking the chair Mr. Garrison explained the object of the meeting in a few spirited remarks, was on motion a committee of five were appointed on permanent organization, who, as permanent chairman, W. C. Satterwhite, and Robert M. W. Larkins, Wm. E. Covington, were appointed to the Convention.

On motion a committee of nine was appointed to select suitable names to delegate to represent the township in the Convention. Jas. Garrison, A. D. Bourneau, and Robert M. W. Larkins, were appointed to the Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by A. H. Padison, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have been taught by our fathers that the cause of our country is a cause of justice, and that we are bound to support it.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to abide by the action of the County Convention, and further pledge our individual support to the cause of justice.

Resolved, That to give more force to the above resolutions, we do declare and affirm that we as a party, will stand down and totally disown our names and all independent candidates.

On motion a resolution was passed by a Board of Trustees who had, with the following result: F. H. Bell, B. G. Larkins and W. H. Register for Magistrates, and L. M. Charles for Clerk.

On motion of B. G. Larkins, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be forwarded to the Wilmot Daily and Dunlap Record for publication.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

—HOLLY TOWNSHIP.

At the township meeting held in this township, of the Conservative party on Wednesday, Samuel Player, Esq., was appointed Chairman and Mr. George T. Cowan elected Secretary.

The Chairman made a brief speech explaining the objects of the meeting and felt assured the Conservative party of Pender were aroused and would turn out to support the polls. The county, local, ought, must and shall be a signal of success.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected delegates to the county Convention of Pender to be held on the 31st inst., at Long Creek, viz.: Daniel Shaw, Thomas Williams, J. J. James, Alternates, W. J. Player, J. W. Rose and G. T. Cowan.

—HEADQUARTERS.

EHE VACANT JUDGESHIP IN LOUISIANA.

—WILMINGTON, March 25.—Noon.—Marshall Packard, Judge Pardee and Col. Fish visited the President to-day regarding his power to appoint Pardee or any one else as District Judge of Louisiana. The President still has his power under advisement but the two judges are to be nominated by the Senate.

—The Richmond and Danville Railroad did not change the gauge of its own road to four feet eight and a half inches, but it is a wonder. But the wonder is that it has been done so easily.

—The gauge of bacon was consumed, some of the neighbors having put out their bacon to the smoke-house keeping. The fire broke out upstairs while the family sat at the dinner-table, and which he is not bound to disclose. The civil rights bill has nothing to do, and was intended to have nothing to do, with such places."

—HEADQUARTERS.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

—\$20—

WILL BUY.

FIRST MORTGAGE

Premium Bond

OF THE

N.Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

GOTHAM.

FIELDS AND MOUNTAINS OF ICE ENCOUNTERED AT SEA.

—NEW YORK, March 25.—Noon.—The Milton Chronicle says: The arrival of the steamer "Lancaster" from Liverpool, on Friday, was delayed by a gale, and was not until Saturday afternoon that she reached the port.

—The "Daily Standard" says: "The "Lancaster" was delayed by a gale, and was not until Saturday afternoon that she reached the port.

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